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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880. NUMBER 23.

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June 6, 1874.

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

No. 512 St. Andrew St.

Congressional Convention.

THIRD DISTRICT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1880.

The delegates assembled at the hall corner of Canal and Chartres streets, at 10 a. m., pursuant to notice and agreement, and were callsd to order by L. E. Bentley, of Ascension, member and Secretary of the District Committee.

On motion of George Drury, of Assumption, Oscar Crosier, of Terrebone, was elected temporary chairman by acclamation; L. E Bentley was elected temporary Secretary.

Jno. A. Brookshire, of Vermillion, moved that a committee of five on credentials be appointed. Carried.

The chair appointed as the committee, Brookshire, of Vermillion, Ledet, of Lafourche, Martinet, of St. Martin, Cage, of Terrebone and Merchant, of Iberia.

On motion the convention took a recess to await the report of the committee.

The committee having made its report, T. T. Allain, of Iberville, moved that the report be adopted as the roll of the convention, which was seconded.

J. S. Davidson, of Iberville, moved, as an amendment, that the contesting delegates from the parishes of Ascension and St. Mary be admitted on half votes.

After discussion Mr. Allain called whole subject matter. Carried on a call of the roll by a unanimous vote.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the Davidson amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 9; nays 16;

The main question was now put, being the motion of Mr. Allain to adopt the report of the committee on credentials as the roll of the convention. The motion was adopted.

The roll was now called, and the following delegates answered to their names: Pierre Landry, Louis Lefort, H. O. Maher, L. E. Bentley, A. T. Grigsby, P. A. Jones, G. W. Butler, A. Burnett, (eight delegates from Ascension); George Drury, Jas. Castaigne, Jas. B. Nelson, A. Ambroise, D. H. Reese, Edward Jackson, (proxy for T. F. Monroe), Thodore Fontelieu, W. B. Merchant (proxy for Alexander Brant), Charles Decuir (proxy for P. A. Veazey), T. T. Allain, J. S. Davidson, P. G. Deslonde, J. W. A. Verrett, Wm. Harris (alternate for Robert O. Hebert), A. F. Riard, F. Steneberg (alternate for Taylor Beattie), Henry Grimes, Henry Franklin, M. A. Ledet, L. A. Martinet, Gustave Journet (L. A. Martinet proxy), C. B. Darrall, C. H. St. Clair, F. W. Liggins, Abe Davis, M. S. Jackson, T. A. Cage, Oscar Crozier (proxy for Condon) R. P. Johnson, Jordan Stewart, Jno. A. Brookshire, being the whole number of delegates from the district.

A motion to go into permanent organization was adopted.

Theodore Fontelien, of Iberia, was elected permanent chairman by acclamation, and L. A. Martinet, of St. Martin, permanent secretary.

On motion of Mr. Allain, a vote of thanks was tendered to the temporary officers.

Nominations for congressmen being declared in order, T. T. Allain nominated Judge Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, warmly eulogizing the candidate.

The nomination was seconded by L. E. Bentley, T. A. Cage, M. S. Jackson, Henry Grimes, and others, in appropriate remarks.

On motion of George Drury, rejected contestants were accorded the privilege of expressing their views on the nomination.

On motion of L. A. Martinet, the roll was called on the nomination, resulting in the following delegates voting for Beattie: P Landry, S Lefort, H O Maher, L E Bentley, A T Grigeby, P A Jones, G W Butler, A Burnett, Geo Drury, Jas Castaigne, A Ambroise, D H Reese, T F Monroe (Edward Jackson proxy), T Fontelien, Alex Brant (W B Merchant proxy), P A Veazey (Chas Decuir proxy), T T Allain, J S Davidson, P G Deslande, J W Verrett, R O Herbert (Wm Harris alternate), A F Riard, F Steneberg (proxy for T Beattie), Henry Grimes, H Franklin, M A Ledet, L A Martinet, Gustave Journent (Martinet proxy), C B Darrall, C H St Clair, F W Liggins, Abe Davis, M S Jackson, T A Cage, E W Condon (O Crosier proxy), R P Johnson, Jordan Stewart, Jno A Brookshire. This being the unanimous vote of all the delegates to the convention.

A committee of three, consisting of T A Cage, C B Darrall and T. T Allain, was appointed to notify Judge Beattie, of his nomination.

The committee presently returned with the nominee who addressed the convention, accepting the nomination and thanking the convention for the compliment.

After considerable discussion on the subject of forming a Congressional District Committee, on motion of M S Jackson, it was decided that the parishes should select the same number of members of the committee as they have repre- [illegible] and the president appoint four members from the District at large.

On motion of Mr. Allain, the president and secretary of the convention were also made president and secretary of the District Committee.

The convention took a recess of fifteen minutes to allow the delegates to select members of the District committee.

At the expiration of the recess the convention was again called to order, and the following appointments of member of the District Committee announced:

Ascension—H O Maher.
Assumption—Geo Drury, Bivian Gardner.
Calcasieu—D H Reese.
Cameron—T F Monroe.
Iberia—S Wakefield.
Iberville—J S Davidson, J W A Verrett.
Lafayette—W H Williams.
Lafourche—M A Ledet, Henry Franklin.
St Martin—L A Martinet.
St Mary—T M Tucker, M S Jackson.
Terrebone—R B Johnson, Oscar Crosier.
Vermillion—Jno A Brookshire.

On motion of Mr Allain the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THEODORE FONTELIEU, Pres't.
L. A. MARTINET, Sec'y.

CAUCUS

OF DELEGATES TO THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION—NOMINATION POSTPONED TO A LATE DATE.

No. 11 EXCHANGE ALLEY,
New Orleans, May 25, 1880.

At a caucus of the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District to the State Convention, to take into consideration the nomination of a Congressman from that district, Hon Jacques A. Gla, of East Carroll, was called to the chair, and John H. Dinkgrave, Esq., of Ouachita, was chosen secretary.

Upon a call of the parishes composing the Fifth District the following were represented:

Caldwell, Carroll East, Carroll West, Claiborne, Lincoln, Jackson, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin, Madison, Union, Ouachita.

General W. L. McMillan, of East Carroll, moved that this caucus request the Congressional committee of the fifth Congressional district to change the date of the meeting of the convention to nominate a Congressman, from August, its present date, to the first Tuesday in October, 1880, and that they be further requested to apportion the representation of each parish in the district upon the same basis as that adopted by the recent State convention, and that the members sign the request. This motion was adopted.

The caucus then adjourned *sine die*.

J. A. GLA, Chm'n.
JOHN H. DINKGRAVE, Sec'y.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1880.

We, the undersigned representatives to the State Convention from the Fifth Congressional District, earnestly request the Congressional committee to change the date of holding the convention to the first Tuesday in October, 1880, and we request them further to adopt as the basis of representation of each parish the same apportionment adopted by the recent State Convention:

East Carroll—Jacques A Gla, F R Barthelemy, W J Yell, J B Bryant, Alonzo Davis, W L McMillen.
West Carroll—Jno W Cooke.
Caldwell—Phil Roberson.
Madison—M McCoy, J J Johnson, T P Coates, W H Dinkgrave, Frank Morey, W W Johnson, Wm Murrell, Gov. Hawkins.
H Dinkgrave.
Tensas—J Ross Stewart.
Concordia—A Tolliver.
Union—Chas Frazer.
Claiborne—J A Witter.
Jackson—L MacDonald.
Morehouse—W G Shelton, J R Wright.
Richland—W P Oliver.
Franklin—Ned Maurey.
Lincoln—J R Hucks.

A true copy.

JNO. H. DINKGRAVE, Sec'y.

A sensation has been caused by the Rev. Myron Adams, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church of Rochester, New York, who last Sunday evening called his people together, saying he had something to say which might affect his standing in the church. Selecting for his text "Let Love be without Dissimulation," he boldly denounced the idea of hell as the doctrine of devil, and took the position of Canon Farrar, to-wit: "Here I declare and call God to witness that if the popular idea of hell were true I should be willing to renounce an immortality of happiness, if thereby I could save a single soul. I can conceive of no happy immortality while millions of my fellow-creatures, some of whom I had dearly loved were at the same time writhing in agony, and without hope." He thinks the church is declining, and says Bishop Simpson's statement in his sermon at Cincinnati, on Sunday of last week, was a sort of whistling to keep up courage. Skepticism, he says, was crushing the church, and the church was to blame for preaching a false doctrine about the future condition of the race. The affair produced a profound sensation. It is not believed that Mr. Adams, will be forced to resign as the principal members of his congregation stand by him. Mr. Adams is a graduate of Hamilton college and the Auburn theological seminary, is about forty years old, and is one of the most thoughtful and eloquent preachers in that city.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

A Perfect Picture of Colored Men who Neither Respect Themselves Nor the Superiors of their Race.

[Christian Recorder.]

On my return home I took the Lady of the Lake, a steamer which runs from Norfolk to Washington. The weather appeared so gloomy and the wind being so stiff, I thought we were going to have a stormy night. So upen my arrival at Fort Monroe I started to get off; but some of the passengers laughed at me for being so timid, and the officers of the boat told me the wind would soon calm down, so I remained on the boat and found their predictions true, for we had a splendid night of it. But I found some of the meanest and sauciest negro waiters on the boat I have met in years. I will not consume space to narrate the whole circumstance and phase, but the contemptible hash-slinger and plate-chaser who was sent to wait upon me appeared to feel his dignity insulted. The idea that he, a distinguished pot-wrestler, should have to wait upon a negro preacher! Such snapping, short answers and tail twisting I have seldom, if ever, seen. I grew so indignant at one time that unconsciously I sprang to my feet with my fist clenched like a vice; but I remembered my calling and took my seat. But I hereby notify the Captain of the Lady of the Lake that if I ever get on his boat again and he sends that contemptible hash-slinger to wait upon me at the table, and he dares to act as he did the other [illegible] do it. That is the reason we, as a race, are so snubbed, proscribed and ignored throughout this country. The colored people don't respect themselves, and if a colored gentleman or lady attemps to do it some white man's spittoon-licker will try to belittle you, instead of being glad and trying to push you up, and feeling proud you are trying to be somebody. They are ready, like a hound, to bark contempt at you. Like William Mitchel, one of the colored boot-blacks at West Point, who, instead of holding his gas-bag when Cadet Whittaker was assaulted the other night, had to jump up from the slums of nonentity and tell *dem white folkes* that "Whittiker had not a particle of pluck, and is a disgrace to the colored race." Who is this Bill Mitchell? Where did he rise from? When did he get to be such a great judge? The idea that he should have an opinion at all was almost a piece of impudence. Then to vent his spleen against one of his own race, because a set of ruffians had not succeeded in killing him outright, is the coolest piece of deviltry and servility I have heard of in some time. If this Bill Mitchel was made of the material that ever rises to anything, we might warn the public against him, but such a miserable animal will never be anything, so let him rest. Cadet Whittaker will live respected, honored and admired, and the breath of this Bill Mitchel will not be equal to a gnat before a tornado when God's fury is at work. But to be short, Cadet Whittaker was in West Point as a gentleman, while Mitchel was there as a scullion, and he should have remembered they were not equals, and held his lip. It does not follow that every colored man is an equal, any more than every white man, and our race must learn to keep their place, even among their own color.

Heirs of Colored Soldiers.

The heirs of colored soldiers by a recent act of Congress are now placed on the same footing as regards bounties and pensions as the heirs of other soldiers. Geo. Chalmers, of Mississippi, introduced the bill in the House of Representatives May 18th, and pressed it to its final passage. It is entitled "a bill for the relief of the heir of colored soldiers," and reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to place colored persons who enlisted in the Army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pension, be, and is hereby, so construed as to extend to and include the heir of such soldiers in their claims for military service, and the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to adjust the claims of such heirs in the same manner as provided by law for the settlement of like cases under existing laws, whether the same have been adjusted or otherwise."

The act of March 3, 1873, was designed to effect this purpose and was so construed by the Attorney-General, but by a regulation of the Treasury Department the law failed of its purpose.

The Mobile Register, in a narrow and proscriptive spirit, has criticised General Chalmers very severely for his action in behalf of this measure. We take this occasion to commend the act of the Mississippi Congressman as one of justice, not only to his large colored constituency, but to the race. From whatever quarter they emanate such deeds serve and push onward the cause of "equal rights and fair play."—Huntsville Gazette.

Anna Dickinson, Grace Greenwood and others of that class, have given so much time to discussing the subject that we have made up our mind that if the girls are trained at home in the following manner, they would give these wise heads something else to talk and write about.

Teach them self-reliance.

Teach them to make bread.

Teach them to make shirts.

Teach them not to wear false hair.

Teach them not to run up store bills.

Teach them to wear thick warm shoes.

Bring them up in the way they should go.

Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.

Teach them how to make their own dresses.

Teach them that a dollar is only a hundred cents.

Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.

Teach them every day, dry, hard, practical sense.

Teach them to say no and mean it; or yes, and stick to it.

Give them a good substantial common school education.

Teach them to wear calico dresses and do it like queens.

Teach them that a good, rosy romp is worth fifty consumptives.

Teach them to regard the morals and not the money of their beaux.

Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, dining room and parlor.

Teach them the more one lives within his income the more he will save.

Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men.

Teach them the further one lives beyond his income the nearer he gets to the poor-house.

Teach them that a good, steady mechanic, without a cent, is worth a dozen loafers in broadcloth.

Rely upon it that on your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after life.

Teach them accomplishments of music, painting, drawing, if you have time and money to do it with.

Teach them that God made them in His image, and no amount of tight lacing will improve them.—Exchange.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

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Philip Robinson, Caldwell.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
S. W. Smith, Richland
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
Henry Grimes, Thibodaux.
Wm. Ridgley, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
Jerry A. Hall, Natchitoches.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

On our first page will be found the proceedings of the Third and Fifth Congressional District delegates.

Jay Gould's barrels can buy State conventions and noisy *claquers*, but it takes something more than barrel arguments to prevail with a national convention.

The decoration of the graves of the Federal dead Sunday last was a complete success. Much of the nation known as the Grand Army of the Republic.

The eyes of the whole country are on Chicago. Everybody is expressing an opinion, but the party most interested in the contest deserves to-day more than ever the title of the Silent man.

To a stranger who happens to be in this country at the present time and who should read all the divergent opinions sent to their papers by the army of ink-slingers at Chicago, the question would naturally suggest itself, where does the truth come in?

The National Greenback Convention meets in Chicago on the 9th. Gen. Butler has the lead for the nomination. As an issue in the South to break up the tyrannical Democracy, Greenbackism has a significance, but we are unable to see that it is called for in national politics.

The Democrats say their nominee for President will be determined by the Chicago nominee. They are quite right. Should the Republicans choose any other than Grant, the result will be plain from the start. The people mean business. Sentiment counts for nothing with them in the coming fight.

Mr. Blaine has acknowledged that he does not expect to be nominated, but hopes, however, to beat Grant. After Lee's defeat at Gettysburg he abandoned the idea of successfully invading the North but fought with consummate skill to beat Grant. History records the result. Mr. Blaine is too sensible not to see the parallel.

The friends of Grant never lose their temper nor good sense. They abuse no candidate nor do they threaten to stay and sulk in their tents during the campaign should their favorite lose the nomination. Has anybody heard the champions of Mr. Blaine roar with madness and say unchristian things in case the "plumed knight" is once more floored?

A Convenient Charge.

Even in the South public sentiment has ceased to look with favor on the frequent murders of colored men, based on every sort of alleged crime. But for all this the incorrigible foes of the black man, who belong chiefly to the riff-raff, neither frowned down by the better class of society nor satisfied with the number of hapless wretches they have sent to untimely graves, are none the less active in their nefarious practice. That the good might not be scandalized and the vengeance of the law visited on them for their persistent outrage on the welfare of society, they have reduced their work to a method at once ingenious as it is effective. It is now quite rare to hear of a Negro being hung for any other than the crime of attempting to violate the honor of a white woman. He may be caught in somebody's hen roost; he may have broken into a grocery store and carried off a shoulder of bacon; he may have quarreled with some white man and in the heat of anger struck his antogonist, if Judge Lynch settles his case, it is on the charge of rape. This stereotyped crime for which colored men have suffered so largely within the last two years in the South is the highest appeal to race prejudice, and one which, of course, brings with it a consequent immunity from condemnation for those who delight to imbrue their hands in the blood of an inoffensive race. But is it not about time that this standing accusation against the black man had spent its force? Can the South hope to ever attain the prosperity to which she is entitled, by the lavish bounty of nature, if she tolerates the reign of brute law for any wrong, no matter whether real and heinous? If this unbridled murder of colored men for a crime, no matter how provocative of bad passions continue, will not the South thus voluntarily hug to her bosom the odium entertained for her by the civilized world on account of this very lawlessness? ister in Shreveport, who has always been highly respected, was put in irons and dragged to Coushatta on the usual charge of rape on a white woman, alleged to have been committed some two or three years back. The farce was so transparent in this case that Lynch was balked of his prey.

A special of this week to one of the city papers informs us that Dr. R. I. Cromwell, a leading and well known colored man for years in this city, has been hung in Texarkana, for the universal charge of attempt at ravishment. To those who knew the Doctor best, he was in good morals the peer of the best citizen anywhere. Dignified, unobtrusive, and careful, both in public and private life, he was a pattern of excellence in any community. The cowardly banditti who have driven a good man unknelled into the other world have added a malignant lie to their greater crime of having taken the life which God alone can give. The Doctor was very likely engaged in some good work for his race, a work no doubt displeasing to the ruffianly element in the town of Texarkana.

There is just one consolation, poor and slender though it be, left us in this unceasing brutality on our race; the South will not and ought never to rise to respectability and eminence until justice is meted out to all alike, and law is enthroned supreme above the cherished and methodic hatred of bloody ruffians.

The Whittaker Case.

The inquiry into the case at West Point, which dragged its slow length till it seemingly became a travesty on justice, has ended in a finding lost to public criticism under the more important roar of national politics at Chicago. The court finds that in his sound five senses, Whittaker slitted his own ears, squeezed puddles of blood out of them, tightly fastened himself with pinching ropes to his bed and endured the pain consequent on such an innocent performance, all for the fun of it, and that he might get the notoriety of being investigated. If the result arrived at be a fair one in accordance with the evidence of the case, Whittaker is either insane or eccentric to a degree incompatible with the ordinary operations of the mind. But as his sanity has never been questioned, and he has never had eccentricity imputed to him, it is fair to conclude that the outcome of the investigation is forced on the young man as the victim of an ingeniously woven mesh of circumstances from which he could not in any manner escape.

We are inclined to think that much of the latter theory is true. The violent and hardly concealed prejudice of the officers of the court against the unfortunate youth confirm us greatly in the belief that the circumstantial evidence against him was strengthened at every point by their determination to vindicate West Point at the expense of Whittaker.

Whittaker may be guilty of having mutilated himself, but with a knowledge of past treatment of colored cadets, and the very unfair course of the officers in the past investigation, the preponderance of innocence is much on the side of the accused. Of this we are morally satisfied though the conclusion, by the rules of evidence, may be against our belief. Had the investigation been impartial, with a sole view to arriving at the truth, and not at a predetermined point, we would acquiesce in the finding of the court, however much we might regret it. But guilty or not, Whittaker has been the means of laying bare the inefficient, crazy martinet management of West Point. To make mere machines of men for a profession without developing a certain amount of their social status, which is to be, after all, the chief means of practical success in their calling, is to load columbiads with missiles to misdirect them against the enemy. Black and white cadets must be made, not forced, by precept and preparing for service in a common country. This does not mean social equality, but it means a meeting somewhere on a common basis for the public service of the nation.

The management at West Point must be changed and the Negro made to feel at home as he is in political affairs or the farce of sending him to that school should be at an end.

Humiliating.

The Republicans of Louisiana cannot but feel sorely grieved and humiliated at the manner in which they have been served at Chicago in the preliminary organization of the National convention. All the other States and Territories took a part in laying the ground work of the convention; Louisiana alone was thurst outside and told to remain there until she should have been found worthy of admission. And why is this? Is it because the Pelican State is not coequal with the rest of the sisterStates which compose our Union? Not at all. The cause is with Republicans themselves, or at least with that very small handful of them in the enjoyment of the Federal offices and who have misrepresented their party by carrying up a contest to Chicago. Never was a party more clearly pronounced in favor of a choice than have been the Republicans of this State in the struggle which closed with the 24th of last month. Had the Federal officers had the least regard for the wish of the party, entered the State convention and made a legitimate fight for the candidacy of anybody they wanted among the aspirants, it is our candid opinion that Louisiana would have had but one solid delegation at Chicago, and it of course would have been promptly admitted into the convention.

The Federal offices which should be a source of strength, are to the contrary, in this State, a chronic cause of weakness to the party. That the incumbents of those offices should always desire to retain their places is so perfectly human it would be unkind in any man to expect otherwise; and with the exercise of discretion those officers could keep themselves in accord with the party, and thus retain honor with profit. But no. It would seem that the tendency of office and power is to develope a despotic disposition and to ride the party down to perdition rather than to yield to its legitimate demands. We have maintained all along and still so maintain that if our officials had represented the real and determined spirit of the Republicans of Louisiana in their choice of President to Mr. Sherman, he would have left them undisturbed. The Secretary is too much of a party man and sincerely anxious for our national success to have removed these gentlemen after an unvarnished statement of the situation. But they saw fit to do otherwise, and in so doing, they butted their heads against the people and occasioned the grievance which must first be healed before Louisiana can be admitted into the convention. Will the time ever come in this State when the party will be recognized as the master of the officers, and not the latter the lord of the former? Until then, Republicans must expect to be subject to just such humiliation as they are now undergoing at Chicago.

Senator Allain.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A PROMINENT COLORED MAN FROM LOUISIANA.

[Chicago Evening News.]

Senator T. T. Allain, of Iberville parish, who has represented the great sugar-producing district of Louisiana since 1871, having been almost unanimously re-elected to that exalted position, says that nine-tenths of the Republicans of his State are for Grant first, last and all the time. They will vote for Grant—even those among them who are Democrats. As an illustration of the appreciation by his people of the sterling qualities of a man, regardless of his politics, he referred to the fact that the very just elected as Sheriff a prominent Democrat, named Charles A. Brasle. In this parish they had a Republican majority of 2,500, and gave Judge Taylor Beattie, who was now a candidate for Congress in the 3d District, a majority of 1,619 over Wiltz for Governor in 1879. The only opposition to Grant came from the illiterate and discontented cotton sections, and two-thirds of Federal employes in the Customhouse. It was from this cotton portion of the State that the colored exodus is now going on, not in the sugar region. The sugar region, comprising about twenty parishes, was prosperous and a happy place to live in.

The only Republican delegation was the Grant one, and the head and front was Judge Taylor Beattie, who lived down deep in the hearts of the colored people of Louisiana. The Senator referred proudly to the felicitous condition of the creole district. Here the white people affiliated with the colored, and there was no such thing as bulldozing down there. They were a prosperous people. They cultivated plenty of sugar, and got a good price for it. He owned a plantation himself, and employed thirty-five hands. They pretended to be an intelligent people. They were chiefly Catholics. They had good schools and there were few tenants among their promising children. With Grant as President those happy people felt that this condition of things will continue.

Senator Allain, speaking of the other delegation, paid a fine compliment to A. J. Dumont, who, like himself, is a Creole and stands high among the people of Louisiana. The only reason that they did not put him upon their delegation was because of his affiliation with the Customhouse party. The people of the sugar region were opposed to carpet-bagging, white or colored. Not that they condemned the carpet-baggers now there, but they desired to elevate their own home material.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Treasury for an exhibit of the public debt for the month of May. The decrease is $15,000,000.

Republican National Convention at Chicago.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS TO TIME OF GOING TO PRESS.

For the benefit of our country readers who do not get the daily papers, we print the proceedings of the National Convention at Chicago embodied in dispatches to the *Picayune*:

CHICAGO, June 1.—The meeting held last night was the largest that has been held in Chicago for may years. Senators Logan and Carpenter spoke, and the enthusiasm among the Grantites was unbounded.

The rotundas of all the hotels are crowded by excited politicians, and several fisticuffs have occurred. The irresistible and invincible Tom Ochiltree is here. He says that as a citizen of Texas and as Southerner he is for Grant because he would, "if elected," emancipate from politics and hold individuals responsible for outrages perpetrated when States fail to do their duty.

Lieut. Col. Grant was in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, and made himself quite agreeable. The Pennsylvania Grant delegation made an immense demonstration this evening. Hoar will be temporary chairman. Prima facie delegation will be admitted and no disturbing question will be discussed till after the organization of the Convention. The Georgia delegation are 9 for Sherman, 7 for Blaine and 6 for Grant. At a meeting of the National Committee an attempt was made to depose Senator Don Cameron, but it was voted down. The Illinois delegation will be admitted subject to contest by the Cook county contesting delegation.

It is understood that Hoar will oppose the enforcement of the unit rule. Louisiana and Utah will have no voice in the temporary organization of the convention, the delegates from these places being contested.

The National Committee decided that the woman suffragists should be represented on the floor of the convention, and have assigned them seventy-six seats. The women here are jubilant at this action of the committee, and predict that a plank for women suffrage will be inserted in the platform.

The Louisiana delegates will be given seven tickets each, and three are given the Chairman for distinguished guests. The demand for tickets is very great and

CHICAGO, June 2.—The convention will be called at 12 o'clock, m., to-day by Senator Cameron. After stating the object of the convention, he will propose Hoar for temporary Chairman; will use a gavel that has been carved out of a piece of oak from the sill of the house in which Lincoln formerly lived.

The contesting delegations from Louisiana will be admitted to the floor, but neither will have the privilege of voting.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell is spoken of by the Blaine men as their choice for chairman. The Edmunds and Sherman men prefer Grant to Blaine, and on the second ballot will go for Grant when the dark horse is brought into the ring.

The veterans of the Union army held a large meeting last night at Haverley's Theatre. Among the distinguished gentlemen present who occupied the platform I noticed Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Col. Fred Grant, Gen. Bussey, Col. Bolton, Chief of Artillery at the siege of Vicksburg, and many others from Louisiana.

The regular Louisiana Grant delegation held a caucus yesterday and elected Judge Beattie Chairman and E. L. St. Ceran Secretary.

The city is in exciting suspense. The hotels swarm with applicants at the delegation rooms for tickets. Logan and Cameron are said to be masters of the situation.

The Louisiana legal delegation made their first inning by having the Dumont delegation kept off the race. Both delegations will go before the Committee on Credentials, which will have a majority and mionrity report. This throws the issue into the body of the convention, where Grant is believed to be the stronger, and the Beattie delegation to be sure of admission.

The Customhouse delegation is despondent. Warmoth, Leonard and Dumont will present its case before the credential committee, and Beattie, Pitkin and Beckwith the other side.

The Beattie delegation has elected the following members to be named for places when Louisiana is called: J. R. Beckwith Vice-President for Louisiana; J. R. G. Pitkin, for Committee on Resolutions; Cyrus Bussey, for Committee on Permanent Organization; T. T. Allain, for Committee on Credentials; P. B. S. Pinchback for member of the National Committee; J. B. Gaudet for the Committee on Rules and Business.

CHICAGO, June 3, 12:30 a. m.—At one o'clock the convention was called to order in Exposition Building by Senator Cameron. An eloquent prayer for the unity of the nation was delivered by Rev. A. E. Kittridge, after which the Secretary called the roll.

Mr. Cameron, after a few preliminary remarks, said: "I have been requested by the National Committee to designate Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, as temporary chairman."

Mr. Hoar was conducted to the chair and delivered a lengthy address, after which the appropriate committees were appointed and the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

CHICAGO, June 3, 12:55 p. m.—The speech of Mrs. Elizabeth L Saxon, last night, at the Women's Suffrage Convention, was an able and eloquent one, and is the theme of conversation to-day. The following resolution was passed by the lady conventionists, and Mrs. Belva Lockwood was chosen to present it to the National Republican Convention:

Resolved, That in this year of Presidential nominations and political campaigns, we announce our determination to support no party by whatever name called, unless such party shall, in its platform, first emphatically indorse and support our demand for recognition of the exact and permanent political equality of women and men.

The resolution was accepted by M. Hoar, and the Convention will take it under advisement.

The Republican convention will meet at 11 o'clock to-day, but as the committee are not ready to report, nothing will be done until this afternoon. Sherman is represented here by nearly all the Treasury agents in the United States, and money is being freely used among the delegates. It is a big windfall for some of the Southern delegates.

Tickets to a seat on the floor of the convention are in demand at $50 each, and it is not an unusual sight to see delegates from the South hawking their tickets in the halls of the Palmer House.

CHICAGO, June 4, 1:35 a. m.—The Committee on Credentials will decide to-morrow to admit the Customhouse crowd as against the regular Louisiana delegates.

The first matter of special interest that occurred in the convention took place this afternoon, when a passage took place between Senator Conkling and Mr. Frye, of Maine, over the calling of the Territory of Utah to name members of

It seems to have been agreed between the contending parties that the territory was to be included in the call. It was omitted by mistake, Secretary Keogh says. Senator Conkling was cutting and sarcastic, but he did not get away with Mr. Frye, whose reply was vigorous. Finally, when the Territory was called, the delegate declined to name committeemen until the committee had passed upon his credential. A delegate from Arizona moved to refer all questions arising from contests to the committee on credentials without debate.

The motion was carried, and it was also decided to call the States for credentials.

While the credentials were being handed in a delegate gave notice of a contest in two districts in Alabama. When Illinois was called, Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, presented the credentials and memorial from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Districts of this State. The announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Pennsylvania was reached and separate credentials were sent in from the Sixth and Ninth Districts, in which there are contestants.

Mr. Conkling presented a contest in Utah.

Senator Logan offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on the Distribution of Tickets be instructed to furnish to the chairman of the Veteran Soldiers' Association 500 tickets every day for distribution among the veterans.

Senator Logan spoke and referred to the veteran meeting in this city, and said that they expected to be admitted to this Convention as they had been to previous National Conventions.

Gen. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, seconded the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried with applause.

Mr. Conkling stated that it was important for the several committees to make reports to-morrow, and until these reports were received the convention could do no business. At the suggestion of numerous delegates he suggested to the Convention the propriety of an adjournment. He thought that no time would be lost by this act. A motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow was seconded by Mr. Hale, of Maine, and then, at 2:55 the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction on account of the manner in which the tickets were distributed. The National Sub-Committee did not seem to understand how to do it. It is not strange, considering that they have had no experience in such matters.

The Palmer House and Grand Pacific, this morning, before the convention reconvened, presented substantially the same state of affair to-day as they did yesterday, both as regards the wrangling, pushing, perspiring crushes of humanity and the rapidly gaining Grant sentiment.

The National Convention.

The National Republican Convention which convened at Chicago the 2d inst., has hardly as yet, up to this writing (Saturday morning), got fairly down to its work. The excitement and faction spirit are beyond anything yet known in the annals of the party. But for all this, cool head and wise counsels have managed to avert a rupture, which might naturally be expected, under the circumstances, in a less intelligent, cohesive and patriotic body. To the thoughtful observer, the party is passing through a crisis at Chicago, the severest which it has yet encountered in the troublous sea of statesmanship. Should it weather the storm it will have insured a lease of power which may remain unbroken for at least another decade. But it would be folly and unmanly not to admit the dangers of the situation; the breakers are many and threatening.

The fierce war of passions which was begun by Mr. Blaine, in his preliminary canvass against Gen. Grant, and in which he has been joined by all the other candidates now at Chicago, must end in the defeat of one or both of these two great men, or possibly in a hopeless rupture of the party. With the potent enginery of money which is being lavishly used against Gen. Grant, with the jealousies and the resentment of rivals and disappointed office-seekers under his past administrations being dashed at him with systematic arrangement and skill, his final triumph will be due to the invincible position he holds in the hearts of the masses through the delegates at Chicago. But whatever may be the result of the Convention, let Louisiana Republicans bury their past differences and come up unitedly to the contest before them.

Poor Louisiana! She was the only State given the unhappy distinction at Chicago of being kept out from taking part in the preliminary organization of the convention. For ten years she has been an eye-sore to the nation. To parcel her out to the adjoining States might be the best way to christianize at least the Republican party in it.

Mr. Jerry Hall, delegate from Natchitoches, has returned home and says that no man can represent Natchitoches unless he is fresh from the people.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

People's House,
Cor. First and Dryades streets.
SPACIOUS SALOON,
With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and
ICE COLD LAGER BEER.
LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,
Solicitor of Claims,
Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and any other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,
L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.
He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

—The Sunday School Union at the St. James A. M. E. Church last Sunday evening was an enjoyable affair, and reflected great credit upon the several schools represented, which clearly demonstrates the rapid progress of the race in every department of civilization. The following schools were represented: Union Chapel M. E. S. S., Union Bethel A. M. E. S. S., La Harpe M. E. S. S., St. John, Algiers, A. M. E. S. S. and the St. James A. M. E. S. S., under whose auspicies the Union was held, with Mr. Charles Dowden as Superintendent and Miss Elizabeth Howard as Secretary. The programme was commenced by the Union Chapel S. S. with the song, "Wonderful words of life," and a recitation by Miss Mary Brown, followed by Union Bethel S. S., song—"Jesus, keep me near the cross," recitation from Lafayette Brown, 47th psalm, song, by the St. John Algiers S. S., "Light in the darkness," and a recitation from a five year old little girl, named Sarah Larry. This little girl rendered the piece, "Lord, in the morning thou shall hear me," with such sweetness, and with so much credit to herself and tutors, that it was received with wild enthusiasm. The La Harpe S. S. sang, "Almost persuaded," which was followed by a recitation from Miss Eva Green, "Let us be honest, and true." Her voice was fine, articulation proper. The rendition was well received. The St. James school, sang the hymn, "Sweeping through the gates," followed by a recitation from Miss Juanita Owen, of Union Bethel S. S., 14th chapter of Genesis. A song was then sang by Union Chapel S. S., "Hiding in thee;" recitation from Miss Jennie Grant, of La Harpe, "Long Ago." Song by Union Bethel, "All hail the power of Jesus name;" recitation from Miss Mary Brown, "My Mother;" song from St. John, Algiers, "Hold the Fort;" recitation from the little five year old, of St. John, Algiers, S. S., "Dark was the night;" song by La Harpe S. S. "Marching onward;" recitation, by Miss Fanny Pettis.

The following judges were selected to pass upon the merits of the contestants: Messrs. H. C. C. Astwood, O. Landry, B. Hawkins, Richard Melins, Simon Wile, John Washington. The judges retired while the St. John S. S. was singing "Though in darkness," and returned with the following verdict:

That Miss Brown, of Union Chapel S. S., be entitled to the first prize and Miss Fanny Pettis, of St. James S. S., entitled to the second prize; that the five year old girl from St. Johns S. S. is meritorious and entitled to a prize, that the singing of the St. James S. S. is by far the superior of all others, the harmony and parts being so perfectly executed that the judges were unanimous in their decision, and accord St. James the first place for singing.

All of the schools were highly complimented for the order, decorum and sweetness of the songs and recitations rendered by each.

There will be a grand pic-nic given by La Creole Lodge No. 1918 G. U. O. of O. F. at Lœper's Park Monday, June 14, 1880. The inducement held out to ladies selling the highest number of tickets is very great and the ladies would do well to exert themselves as this is the first pic-nic of La Creole Lodge. Those desiring to have a nice time had better go. Our young friend, R. L. Desdunes, is a potent factor in the business and any one who is acquainted with his energy and zeal will not doubt the success of the pic-nic.

—The Sanitary Association is piling up too much mud in the streets, at this season of the year to do the city any good.

—Rain has fallen in abundance, and the planters are happy.

—The cry of cantelopes and melons is heard upon the streets, and the fruit stands are freighted with these lucious fruits.

Personals.

—J. W. Cromwell, of the *Advocate*, is at Chicago.

—Mr. O. P. Fernandez, it is reported, has been retired from his place in the Postoffice.

—W. A. Pledger, of the Athens *Blade*, is in the Lake City, to aid in giving the Republican party a candidate.

—Mr. J. B. Gandet, one of the delegates to the National Convention, has, we learn, been displaced from his position in the Postoffice.

—Gen. J. W. Dugan, of this city, late of the Ledger, is the Picayune's special correspondent in attendance on the Chicago convention.

—Gen. Gibson, despite the kicking of other aspirants for the nomination, has again carried off the honors for Congress in the First District.

—Dr. R. I. Cromwell, reported to have been hung in Texas, once ran for Congress in this city. He was honest and firm-rooted in his convictions.

—Rev. A. M. Green has returned from the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, and reports the conference to have appropriated $3,000 for Union Bethel Church.

—The editor of the LOUISIANIAN is being sensibly heard and felt at Chicago. He has fought Grant's battle all the way along the line, and proposes to sink or swim with the Silent Man.

—Mr. Edward Thompson, lay delegate to the General Conference, and Mr. Nicholas Jefferson, representative for Union Bethel Church, have returned, and seem delighted with the doings of the Conference.

—Bishop T. D. Ward, the eloquent pulpit Orator, has been transferred to the 4th Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Connection, and Bishop Cain, newly ordained, appointed in his stead.

—H. C. would have been entitled to a cell in some asylum had the Chicago convention held on much longer. Atlas never felt more heavily the weight of the world on his shoulders than has our honest but over crazed Tireless assumed the burden of the great agony at Chicago.

—Washington society people have peculiar notions of their own as to time of marriage. In most places, marriage becomes epidemic only at that season of the year when the inclemency of the weather drives humanity into close quarters with the fireplace, and the cosiest corner in the parlor is eagerly sought by a couple of the two sexes to draw mutual warmth by inspiration from heaving sighs and melting moods. When the thermometer dances in the nineties love is too diffuse and effervescent to come to a serious turn; it cannot, we fancy, come up in a solid lump to the marrying point. However, the *Advocate* informs us that Miss Lena Miller, one of the nightingales of St. Augustine, of Washington, has just surrendered her freedom, and that others are soon to follow.

—Hon. Jerry Hall, "fresh from the people," in the parish of Natchitoches, was a member of the people's convention, which sent sixteen solid Grant delegates to Chicago. He left home with instructions to that effect and he carried them out to the letter, a fact which will be well appreciated by his constituents. As an old resident of Natchitoches, Mr. Hall is deservedly popular with all classes in that parish, for his amiable social qualities. He is chairman of the Congressional committee of the Fourth District, which he is empowered to convene at any time after the Chicago convention. Mr. Hall is a cautious counselor, and we feel satisfied his party acts will only bring strength to the Republicans of the Red river country. He gives us a very encouraging account of matters in that section—a growing feeling of good will between the two races. Mr. Hall will return home with our kindliest wishes for his success as a leader among our people in his parish.

The grandest excursion that ever left this city will leave for Pass Christian, Miss., Monday, June 7, 1880, under the auspices of the United Daughters Tabernacle No. 1 G. G. A. O. B. S. L. C. Committee on arrangements—Louis Carter, A. S. Malone, J. B. Gandet, A. Dejoie, Isaac Bradley, Moses Sparrow. Secretary—Wm. A. Halston. This excursion will surpass the grand excursion to Thibodeaux last summer which gave such universal satisfaction. Messrs. A. Dejoie and Isaac Bradley will be the conductors. The Excelsior Band will be in attendance. The price of tickets is only one dollar; children, half price. A large platform has been secured near the beach for the convenience of those who delight to indulge in the Terpsichorean art. The cars will leave the foot of Canal street at 8 o'clock a. m. and returning leave the Pass at 7 o'clock p. m. Those who are acquainted with the energy and zeal of the ladies of Tabernacle No. 1 will not fail to avail themselves of this grand treat. Come along and have a nice time.

Invitations are being issued by the Americus Club for a grand complimentary pic-nic on the 12th of June, at Oakland Park. You have only to remember the good time of last summer, and you won't fail to be there if you get an invite.

Straight University.

The examination preparatory to the Summer vacation of the University began May 31st, continuing June 1st and 2d, in the upper school room. In the preparatory latin class the exercises were conducted by Prof. Eli. Algebra class by Prof. McPherron. June 1st, upper school room—Latin class by Prof. Eli, Logic by Prof. Alexander, Arithmetic by Prof. McPherron. Recess. Grammar class by Miss Halleck, Physiology by Prof. Eli. Wednesday June 2d, upper school room—By Prof. Eli, United States History by Miss Halleck, Greek by Prof. Eli. The Normal department was under the able directorship of Mrs. McPherron, Prof. McPherron and Miss Halleck. The Intermediate department was conducted by Miss Merrill. The Primary department by Miss Stevens. The Anniversary exercises were held at Central Church, at 3 o'clock p. m. The spacious temple was crowded with an interesting crowd, composing those who are interested in the progress of education. Music by the school, followed by a fervent prayer from Prof. Alexander; music by the school. Mr. J. M. Terrell then delivered an oration, "Charles Sumner," which was well received, followed by a piece of select reading, "The Wonderful Teacher," by Miss Lizzie Porre. A duett was then sung "Along the River of Time," followed by a declamation from the youth, E. Harning. The clear and bold articulation of this youth, with his modest gesture rendered the piece, "South Carolina," in such a fine and chaste style that at its conclusion he was greeted with loud applause.

He was followed by Master W. J. Nickerson, who distinguished himself in declaiming, "Massachusetts and South Carolina." His masterly effort displayed a great deal of self-reliance and a strict observance of the rules of elocution. He concluded amidst loud applause. A male quartette was finely rendered by Messrs. Landry, Nickerson, Montague and Terrell. The piece of the evening was the reading of Miss Selina Saucier. This young lady in her modest style, fluent and eloquent flow of beautiful language held the audience spell-bound; and the piece, "The Grammar of Life," read by her will long be remembered. She left the stage amidst a profusion of applauses and flowers.

The oration rendered by Master F. S. Montague, "Our Glorious Union," was delightful. It demonstrates that young Montague bids fair to become one of the great orators of our State.

Prof. McPherron said before concluding he would like to say a few words in connection with the progress of the University and in fitting words he treated upon the history of the United States from the landing of the pilgrim fathers, showing how and under what influences the present development of industry, art, and learning had been brought about; how the government was formed, and how religious institutions, the greatest civilizer of all, had been spread throughout the country. One of the great levers was the American Missionary Association, which had spread its branches broadcast throughout this Southern country, and under whose immediate care is the Straight University. It was needless to occupy time to show what the University had done in disseminating education among the colored people of the State. The many who had graduated from the University are living monuments of the fact, but the University was destined to do a greater work. Whilst the public schools are valuable tributaries in this direction, yet it is an admitted fact that in the present condition of affairs the future of the public shools was not bright. The doors of Straight University were open wide to receive all who might come. The University had been subjected to some drawbacks, which would soon be remedied. After the burning of the old University the facilities for boarding students has been destroyed, but there was a bright prospect of the re-establishment of the dormitories during the present vacation, which would be a great facility in placing students under the immediate vigilance of the teachers. The grade of studies would be enlarged, so as to meet every emergency, thereby giving as high a grade of education as can be obtained in the South. A late graduate of the University had said to him, that a fine school had been tendered him which he felt himself quite competent to handle, but with the rapid progress of the children he would soon find himself deficient, therefore he felt the necessity of a more advanced course which he would avail himself of if possible. He impressed upon the representatives of the students the necessity of the student commencing with the opening of the school at the fall term, which would begin on the 4th of October of the present year, as those who would wait until January must necessarily be backward in their studies.

The Professor closed with an earnest appeal to all who are interested in the cause of education. He then introduced Prof. Alexander, D. D., President of the University.

Prof. Alexander said that it was the custom in this country after partaking of a good dinner, to have toasting or speaking, but so much had been said, and well said, that it was scarcely necessary for him to say anything at all. But a new word had been introduced into the English language, and when the editions of Webster and Worcester would be revised that word would find a prominent place there; it is there now, but it has a distinct meaning; that word was "boom." At present it defines the booming of a cannon, but its natural meaning applies to any popular demonstration in behalf of any distinguished individual or of any great event, and he wanted to see in connection with this University a great educational boom. He said that the great need of an education would be felt within the coming week and a great many individuals in this State, both black and white, would be found wanting. You may expect a visitor to-morrow or next day perhaps, but surely some time within the next fifteen days; that individual will call at your house clothed with the authority of the United States. That individual will demand your age, and, young lady, whether you are married or not, you will give your age, and he will demand whether you can read or write, and who will envy the individual who will say to the census enumerator, "I cannot read or write." My friends, this is a sad consideration; it might have been excusable twenty-five years ago, but it cannot be to-day. How many individuals 15 years of age will be recorded that cannot read and write? Let me remind you that to succeed in life you must be interested in the progress of education. In riding through the several districts of Louisiana I see crowds of colored men, laboring in the open field, at the gin houses, feeding the sugar mills with cane, and performing every kind of menial labor; while it is not degrading at all, yet I long to see the interest taken in education that will make them owners and directors of some of these great industries. When I walk along the levees and see the vessels freighted with fleecy cotton, and see the colored men in the capacity of roustabouts and common laborers, I desire to see them so interested in education as to make them owners of some of this staple; nay, more, to see some of those vessels with their banners thrown to the breeze, owned and managed by colored men. When I ride upon the steam cars and see colored men acting in the capacity of firemen, etc., I long to see the day when education will cause them to command the throttle of the locomotive which gives motion to the train. Yes, let them be engineers as well as firemen. Straight University will help you to do this, if you will only persevere in the right direction. The Prof. continued to give his usual kind and fatherly admonition to the students, advising them to become moral, religious and studious, and retired with loud applause. The final chorus was sung by the school and the Benediction prononnced by Rev. A. P. Alberts.

Thus concludes the labors of the University for the season. The teachers will carry with them the kindest feeling of all our people for the interest and zeal they have displayed in disseminating education. To Profs. Alexander and McPherron, as has been said upon former occasions, too much praise cannot be given. Wherever they go the well wishes of our people will follow them. It is to be hoped that the next scholastic year of the University will bring about the results so much desired by Prof. Alexander.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithont sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fœcal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfectin cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to men.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate qantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calverst's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE,

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Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS,

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful salve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a **BUNION** and remove a deep-rooted **CORN** in five or six days.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

L O U I S I A N I A N
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ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF UBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$ 2
SIX MONTHS	1
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion .....
Each subsequent insertion .....

☞ Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates. ☜

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

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JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

Prof. E. J. Edmonds informs his friends and the public that on the 1st day of March (Monday next) he will open at his residence 347½ North Villere street, 7th ward, 3d district, an evening school where all grades will be taught. French and Mathematics a specialty. He can be seen every day at his residence from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. Terms, moderate. Classes from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Only a limited number taken.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO REN

By the Month, Week or Day,

—AT—

227....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET....227

Corner of Treme street,

feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crummell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. ∴ A. ∴ A. ∴ Y. ∴ M. ∴ STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M. W.—Charles K. Brown,....Grand Master.
R. W.—Calvin F. Ladd,..Dept. Gr. Master.
Wm. J. Steptoe. ..Grand Senior Warden.
R H Taylor.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
H. E. De Fuentes.....Grand Secretary.
Worshipful—J. L. Collins...Grand Lecturer.
J R V Thomas.....Gr. Orator.
Peter Joseph.....Gr. Senior Deacon.
Jno G Lewis.....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Geo Turner, J A Williams, } Gr. Stewards.
Chas. Berknell.....Grand Marshal.
A R Blount....Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
Jno Shields.....Gr. Standard Bearer
Henry Hicks.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
Monroe Nelson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
A P Williams.....Gr Organist.
Jeff Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Wm H Green.....Chairman.
H E De Fuentes, A P Williams.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

J, B. Gaudet.....W. M.
E. J. Holmes.....S. W,
E. J. Webb.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
H. Mc Cray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

A. P. Williams.....W. M.
Isidro Rieras.....S. W.
George Turner .....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
Wm. G. Brown.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

John Shields.....W. M.
Monroe Nelson.....S. W.
E. T. Fisher.....J. W.
James Isabelle.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall.....W. M.
A. W. Thompson.....S. W.
J. R. Collins.....J. W.
Alex Johnson.....Treas.
Henry Hicks.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis.....W M.
A. R. Blount.....S W.
Frank Anderson.....J W.
St. F. Casavave.....Treas.
Frederick Fobb.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. E. Troclair.....W M.
J. A. Williams.....S. W.
C. H. Bibb.....J W.
W. J. De Lacey.....Trers.
A. A. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

Louis De Gruy.....W M,
J. V. Laboustrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO. 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Henry Connor.....S. W.
Richard Douse.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez.....W M.
M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
A. Rodriguez.....Sec'y.
B. Boguille.....Treas.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron
V. C. Green.....Treasurer
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress
Emeline Webb.....Ast
Lucretia Scott.....Warder
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah
H Roberson.....Ruth
Annie Howard.....Esther
Jane Steele.....Martha
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880,

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS E.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110.400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	12,000.....	10,00
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prize of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,0 0
1000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$120,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of May 11, 1880,
ALL THE PRIZES ARE
PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

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THE WEEKLY

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☞ OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1880.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper,

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY, $10.00

In NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE,

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S
FASHION MAGAZINE,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

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EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

1880.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKKY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

☞ Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1880.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

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